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Exec

Attached is synopsis: in general, it is a good, ordered collection of the background of communist penetration(specifically naming communists, describing methods, etc.) and of the background of the opposition: the latter part is very general, leaves most of it unsaid

Prepared by [] / []

31 May

Good summary []

DCIP
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If the text is as good as the summary we should be able to make some appropriate use of this material if only as a text for Sherwood for a "why we fight" discourse etc.

[]

Given to ~~SECRET/RYBAT~~ LANGEVIN. []

1 June

Short summary:

The Guatemalan Affair

Reason for this publication:

1. for SUMMIT
 2. for general knowledge
 - a. how the communists captured key positions in public administration and apparently inoffensive groups
 - b. today --
 - 1) the CGTG controls (with the aid of the CNC in the field) the 3 branches of government, independent organizations, workers and farmers groups
 - 2) the PGT is the monitor of all the state, political and administrative functions
 - b. based on the Communist theory
 - 1) to organize the working masses, attracting them with fine promises: on the basis of this
 - 2) to establish control over labor unions, thus gaining economic control
 - 3) from this privileged position, through the means of the executive power, to exercise political control without the necessity to proclaim it as such
- p. 5

I Communist infiltration into Guatemala

Chapter 1. A bit of history

1. after Ubico, a politically lethargic people: especially workers
2. Communists eager and able to take advantage of it
 - a. realizing Mex no longer a good base-- having favorable political climate, 1944, amidst western powers
 - b. Salvador, 1932, political-communist coup-- these men now released
 - c. Vanguardia Popular--most completely identified itself with people

Chapter 2. Labor Union Panorama

1. CGTG -- soon divided into those of marxist leanings (Escuela Claridad) and those who wanted better conditions as the result "of a patriotic understanding between capital and labor"
 - a. the latter group formed the Union Sindical which through lack of firm leadership was again joined to the CGTG under Toledano's leadership

The new Communist Guatemala faced with the reality

- a. foreigners running the communist mechanism: and the PGT controls all the organs of the State and the autonomous entities with the exception of the University of San Carlos
- b. control of education -- normal school, a breeding group which will effect thousands of school children:

Chapter III : Organisms for indoctrination

1. La Casa de La Cultura :
2. Centro Republicano Espanol
3. El Frente Democratico de Exilados Americanos y Espanoles
4. and the obvious , Alinaza Femenina Guatemalteca, etc.(Comite Nacional por la pa

Chapter IV : Political Control of the Press and the Workers Federations

Chapter V : Predominance of Communism in the Government of Arbenz Guzman.

1. ARBENZ-- before 1944, apolitical; since President -- definitely communist
2. Secretary General of the Presidency: the pres appoints all members of the administration; relies on Sec for recommendations-- thus his power(Diaz R.) communist
3. list of offices controlled by communists: specific persons in the bureaucracy

Chapter VI: Autonomous Organisms (which support communism)

1. INFOP - IGSS - DAN - University of San Carlos (making a valient effort although it has capitulated in various sections)- Banco Nacional Agrario

Chapter VII: Justice

1. describes the manner in which the executive and the legislative branch have taken away its authority and further, how communist have been appointed to different positions of key importance
 - a. specific instance: the trial at Salama - arrested without writs, long trial, etc.: arrest of Major OLIVA; newspapermen and UNTL leaders being taken to border and pushed over without money

Chapter VIII: The Army of the Revolution

1. according to communist theory this must give in to the communist part in conflict

Chapter IX: The governments of Arevalo and Arbenz/~~and~~ with their international obligations because of their devotion to communism (constant intervention in the affairs of other countries)

1. "El Crimen de Ahuachapan": the attempted invasion of Salvador, beginning-1945
2. The destruction of the constitutional government of Dr. PICADO in Costa Rica, 19
3. Attempts on the Dominican Republic, 1946 and 1948
4. Nicaragua and Honduras-- as of now
5. 1945 relations with USSR-- Luis Cardoza y Aragon as ambassador:Pellecer as Sec: but these broken off: now maintain them with Czechoslovakia
 - a. communication -- POLITBURO to Mexican embassy, this with the Polish and Chez embassies: Soviet Embassy in Mexico directs Guat affairs

Chapter X

The fight of the Organized Opposition against Communism

1. AREVALO returns to become president (characterized here as a renegade--denounced his country, etc.): encouraged class strife and imposed "economia dirigida"
 - a. things go from bad to worse: desertions from his cause--so the Electoral Law to insure political control -- a demonstration against them, exercising right to petition, which was broken up by police brigades (about 1947)
 - b. A: "Civic Association of Defense against Communism": at first organized demonstrations: then took definitive step of becoming a political party, the Partido de Unificacion Anti-Comunista (PUA): entered on the Civic Register, 12 Oct 1948
 - a) PUA extended its filials throughout the country
 - b) ARANA was going to run for president-- killed 18 July 1951
 - 1) popular demonstration against this broken up by treachery and by Cuban bombs sent to Arevalo by Carlos Prio Socarras
 - c. Don Manuel Cobos Batres raised the spirits of the people with his famous "Minutes of Silence": so aggravated the situation that Arevalo declared a state of siege
 2. ARBENZ.
 - a. 12 July 1951 -- an incident where the police threw out the orphans and the Sisters of Saint Vicent de Paul from their orphanage: university students and market women took them in-- popular demonstration
 - b. Nov. 1951 -- anti-communists hold a great National Convention: ARBENZ was asked to attend -- did not even acknowledge invitation
 - c. feeling that workers were being subjected to arbitrary rule of CGTG, opposition, called on article 32 -- complemented by the specific provisions of the electoral law; more than ~~more than~~ 300 signatures were put on a petition to the Congress asking for an interpretation of these constitutional and legal requirements: this brought to a head on 23 March 1952 when more than 100,000 persons demonstrated in the streets and at the National Palace
 - d. from 1945 on, persons go into exile: gradually this group organized itself under the leadership of CASTILLO Armas
 - a. the Frente Anticomunista Nacional (PUA, PIACO, PUD inside Guat CNCFA, AJA, CCA, COX
 - b. abroad- CEUAGE, TAGE, UNTLGE, ACMGE, FAGE, CEGAM Frente Libertador Anticomunista
 - c. these two together make up the Comite Coordinador Anticomunista

Chapter XI: Violation of Article 32 of the Political Constitution of Guatemala

1. statement of the article, 1st of March speech by Arbenz in which he admits it exists, is not in conflict with constitution; text of College of lawyers who say it is illegal

Chapter XII The appropriateness of the adoption of our symbols -- DIOS, PATRIA, LIBERTAD -- in the continental contention with communism

(not written as of this paper: to be written by Calderon Salazar)

Chapter XIII After Communism . . . What?
EL PLAN DE TEGUCIGALPA

Communism will fall

But, what then. . .

After this, the dawn, the awakening, the rebirth, the life, the JUSTICE, the TRUTH, the WORK, the Plan de Tegucigalpa, for GOD, for the PATRIA, for LIBERTY.